

GOOD LITERATURE

SOLDIER'S "CHOW"

Home Papers Are Hid Between Mattresses Till Every Line is Read—Soldier is Newsboy's Friends.

Record Bureau, Camp Jackson. If ever a people craved information, term it curiosity if you care, it is the soldiers at Camp Jackson. Every scrap of printed matter in the form of a newspaper is "chow" for a soldier. Chow, by the way, is the term used in the army to serve in the place of breakfast, dinner and supper. They literally eat up all that they can get in print.

The Sunday issues of the newspapers come in for the big share of the week's happenings and anything pertaining to the army and navy is closely scanned and any reference to "our branch of the service" gets a second glance. "Soldiers are merely men," said an old army officer a few days ago. "Just like the fellow that you see at civil work only he is garbed in a uniform and remembers that with him the little customs that once he was familiar with and practiced unconsciously meet consideration and he questions if it comes under the regulations." While to many this seems unusual, it can be most easily explained by saying he questions if it affects his discipline.

So the soldier reads about home and the country, the sea and of its travel, the foreign battle fields and the life of the civilian population of our allies. The soldier craves information about himself and all these things are "chow," especially when it is in a newspaper. Why so? Very easily answered. There is very little space for a soldier to pack away books in his barracks. A newspaper gives him the information necessary and when he has devoured its contents, it is passed on to his bunkie—the fellow whose cot happens to be along side of his, and so on until the next bunkie exclaims that he has already punched it; then to the trash basket it goes and there is no trace of trash.

Sunday, when the drill period is tabooed, finds the fellow you knew at home, sitting on the edge of his cot, his face dug down in the folds of a newspaper and a bunch on either side of him stealing a glance at the headlines and doing his best to find out who won the prize in his home county for canning the most tomatoes, who sold the first bale of cotton, who killed the largest hog, when the next increment of his pals move and all of the things that you read yourself.

The little fellow who calls in the early morning to leave your paper on your front step, and he must do it in silence, finds the soldier up and awaiting him. It must be fine for those newsboys who find the front doors closed to get a bright cheery, "Here boy, paper." He finds men up and doing, all dressed the same, all with an eagerness to get their hands on a newspaper. The "newsy" knows that the soldier is his best friend and sad will be the plight of that man or bunch of men caught roughing it for the "kid with the papers." "Paper here" is the cheery greeting to good morning, for both newsy and soldier are on too intimate terms and in too big a hurry, one to get the paper, the other to get into the next company street before some other newsy beats him to it.

The paper from home is saved until the big daily has passed on its journey and then it comes in for the big feast. Under the mattress is goes until some time can be found when it can be carefully gone over, when the "locals" can be read and re-read when the advertisements can be scanned and until the news from home is thoroughly digested, the paper from home is hidden away for another attack of a greedy, hungry news hunter.

We often wonder how many of our boys are receiving The Press and Banner! Not as many as should be. If you have a son or brother who is away why not have The Press and Banner sent to him? The cost is very little, (less than two cents an issue) compared to the pleasure it would give him. If he is changed from one camp to another, it is only necessary to notify us and we will make the change and send it to his new address.

ORIGIN OF RED CROSS.

Dr. Evans in the health column of The State answers the question "what is the origin of the Red Cross?" as follows:

"In 1862 Dunant of Geneva, Switzerland, wrote a book in which he described the sufferings of a wounded soldier with such vividness that an informal conference of the representatives of various nations was held in Geneva in 1863. In 1864 a formal conference of various strong civilized nations was held in Geneva upon the invitation of the Swiss government. This convention adopted certain rules and regulations for the more humane care of the sick and wounded in warfare. This is the ori-

gin of the Red Cross.

In a certain sense the foundation was laid by Larray, who with the support of Napoleon organized the medical corps of the French army on a basis of efficiency and humanity never before attained.

In the War Between the Sections, 1861 to 1865, Letterman completed the organization of the relief forces on lines much more efficient and much more humane than those of Larray. But the United States government failed to give immediate support to Letterman and his plans. Our government also refused to sign the articles of the Geneva convention. These and allied shortcomings were responsible for the interest of a former school teacher and later employee of the patent office, Clara Barton.

During the war and for several years thereafter Clara Barton did on a small scale just what the American Red Cross is now doing. Exhausted by her labors, she went to Geneva for her health in 1869. There she met and came into cooperation with the international committee of the Red Cross. She worked in cooperation with them in extending relief in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871.

In 1883 she returned to the United States and organized the American Red Cross and began an agitation to have the United States ratify the resolutions of the Geneva convention. She remained president of the American Red Cross until 1904.

The organization has gradually increased its scope, its field, and its machinery for rendering help until now it is reaching out over a good part of the world and rendering help to civilian population in scores of ways as well as discharging its better known responsibilities in connection with military forces.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN CAMP.

A grandson of General Grant is a private at Camp Wadsworth near Spartanburg. The only grandson of Stonewall Jackson has been in the United States Army for several years. Thomas J. Jackson Christian, of Charlotte. Gen. Robert E. Lee's great-nephew, Fitzhugh Lee, son of General "Fitz" Lee, is a major in the Regular Army stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg, where every field is a reminder of the wonderful valor of "Lee's Miserables" in the dark hours before the end. Gen. Sheridan has a son somewhere in the army. The list could be multiplied indefinitely.

It has just been discovered that a grandson of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America is at Camp Greene, Charlotte. He is a lieutenant in a Colorado field battery, and his name is Jefferson Hayes Davis. His mother was the eldest daughter of the President of the Confederacy, Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes. Her son's last name was changed to Davis by an act of the legislature of Colorado, so that the Davis name would be carried on. Lieutenant Davis is from Colorado Springs. He is a Princeton graduate, thirty-three years of age. The Charlotte Observer, in commenting on him, errs in saying that he is a great-great-grandson of Zachary Taylor. The first wife of Jefferson Davis was a daughter of President Taylor, but she died without issue. His second wife, the grandmother of Lieutenant Davis, was Varina Howell. As might be expected, the young man is described as of "characteristically modest demeanor." He ought to feel at home in the Mecklenburg capital, for one of the last cabinet meetings of the Confederacy was held there, President Davis and a few of his counsellors being present. Moreover, Mrs. Davis was left there for some time and in her memoirs has gratefully recorded her thanks to a Jewish gentleman of that city who looked after her and her children with exquisite and generous care.

Most people casually recall Jefferson Davis as an executive, but he was essentially a soldier. A West Pointer and an able commander in the Mexican War, he was of warrior mould. As President of the Confederacy, he was also commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies, following their operations very closely and taking a very active part in their direction. The candid historian must concede that Jefferson Davis was better fitted for the field than for the executive's chair.—Greenville News.

NATIONAL FLAGS.

If the question were asked which country's national flag has been longest in use the answer would be either the dragon banner of China or the chrysanthemum flag of Japan. The former has been used from a very early period and the later is as old as the present dynasty in Japan, which is the most ancient in the world.

Among European national flags that of Denmark, a white St. George's cross on a red ground, is the most ancient, having been in use since 1219. No other flag has existed without change for anything

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like the same period as a national emblem, although there are royal standards that are older.

The Spanish colors date only from 1785, and Great Britain's flag in its present form was first flown after the union with Ireland in 1801. The Stars and Stripes of the United States was first planned and ordered by Washington of an upholster in Philadelphia and formally adopted on June 14, 1777.—London Spectator.

THE FATE OF GOVERNOR MOSES

New York Magistrate in Spartanburg Has Distinction.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Judge James K. O'Connor, for many years superior judge of the city of Utica, N. Y., is spending a few days here on a visit to his son, Wm. L. O'Connor, who is a private in the machine gun company of the 1st New York infantry. Judge O'Connor is a former member of the 1st regiment himself, and was for a while captain of the depot unit. He denies that he is too old for military duty now, but says he is too heavy.

It was Judge O'Connor who, some years ago sentenced Franklin J. Moses former governor of South Carolina in republican days, to six months in prison for stealing an overcoat. Moses after leaving the governor's chair, went north and later went to the dogs. He stole the overcoat in order to get whiskey, and was captured and convicted. Moses remained around New York state for some time after serving his prison sentence. Judge O'Connor said last night, and then drifted over into Massachusetts and died in an almshouse in that State.

"A LUST FOR FINISHING."

There are many good people who do many good things without ever carrying any one of them through to a finish. In consequence, many tasks are half done and too few are wholly done. Structures are begun but left incomplete; fields are plowed but left unplanted and unharvested; ore is dug but not taken to the smelter; garments are cut but laid aside unmade. How often we fail to complete one job before we turn to and take up another! Most of us need what has been finely called "a lust for finishing."—Biblical Recorder.

THE SEALS AND THE WAR.

In a large number of states work has already been started on the Christmas Seal campaign. Besides correspondence looking to the enlistment of agents in every town and city, tens of thousands of letters are being prepared for the mail sale. A large number of agents are prepared to begin actual selling at the earliest authorized date, November 15th.

The prospects for a total sale far larger than ever are so excellent that the American Red Cross and the National Association have lately provided for the printing of 50 million more



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seals than the original order, which was for 100 million more seals than a year ago. American participation in the war and the great increase in tuberculosis in France and allied countries due to the war make both the need and the opportunity for an immense increase in the seal sale.

To protect our country from such loss as France has suffered from tuberculosis, state and local tubercu-

losis associations should have funds for use among recruits at the cantonments, those rejected, and the civilian population to an amount estimated at more than \$3,000,000 against the \$1,000,000 raised in the 1916 seal sale. With the increased need, there is a vast increase in the number of people with a will to give, and a new awakening to the frightful significance of tuberculosis.

PLANKED WHALE STEAK SERVED IN NEW YORK

whale steak was served in one of the leading hotels of this city today. It was said to resemble young pig in texture and taste, many of the hotel guest who ate it said it was palatable.